FOSTERING THE PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

Children of City Schools Celebrate Empire Day—Beaver House Chapter Presents Prizes.

The prize-winners in the competitive essay-writing for the prizes given by Bearer House Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, were awarded Friday and are as follows:—

First (girls)—Helma Williams, Queen's Avenue school.

First (boys)—Lyon Barrow, McKay Avenue school.

Second (boys)—Alfred Cook, Separate school.

Second (girls)—Pearl Watt, McKay avenue; Muriel Stuart, Separate school.

Commended for Excellence—Belle Ramsay, Separate school; Morrison Fisher, Queen's avenue; Annie Bellamy, McKay avenue; Helen Whitney, Queens avenue.

In all the city schools Friday Empire day exercises were carried out. The central topic of interest was the founding of Quebec, its taking by the British, together with the plans for the Tercentenary celebration this year. The children were already prepared for an interesting day, on account of the part which each child had played in contributing his nickel or dime by request of the Canadian club for the purchase of the Plains of Abraham.

In some schools the talk was chiefly of Champlain; in others of Wolfe and Montcalme. The biographical side was made most of for the little ones and the historical and imperial side for the advanced classes. Talks on the Union Jack were also given in some of the schools and there were primary classes in which the pupils were making Union Jacks out of pieces of blue paper overlaid with the white and red crosses.

The chief feature of the Empire day celebration was at McKay avenue school. Exercises suitable to the individual classes were held in all the rooms until half past two o'clock. Then all classes, except Standard V were dismissed to enable the teachers to join in the ceremonies, and all assembled in the principal's room. The program for the afternoon consisted of the warding of the prizes given by Beaver House Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, and by an informal inspection of the cadet companies.

Patriotic Work of Women.

Besides the Daughters of the Empire there were present Premier Rutherford, Chairman Alex. Taylor, of the school board, Messrs. Alex. May, Alex. Butchard, Rev. Archdeacon Gray, and Dr. Ferris, of the school board, Major Beale, chief of police, and Geo. Ellis, school inspector.

Supt. McCaig occupied the chair.

After the singing of the Maple Leaf by the children Chairman Alex. Taylor welcomed the Daughters of the Empire in a neat speech, cordially endorsing their patriotic work. Archdeacon Gray, who is a very popular person with the children of the city, gave an excellent address on the importance of faithful adherence to duty and the need of unselfish action.

Mrs. W. D. Ferris, secretary of the Chapter, in the absence of Mrs. Saunders, the Regent, gave a capital talk on the origin and aims of the order and presented the prizes to the pupils. She spoke of the excellence of the work of the pupils of the various schools and especially commended the penmanship of the children of the Separate school. Mrs. Short and Mrs. Hyndman read the prize essays, which were very much enjoyed by the audience.

Hon. Dr. Rutherford Speaks.

Premier Rutherford was the last speaker called and in his many enjoyable addresses to the children of Edmonton he has never spoken more acceptably than he did yesterday afternoon. He expressed his pleasure at the excellence of the work being done in the schools and commended the interest of the Daughters of the Empire in promoting patriotic sentiment in the province. It was, however, easily seen from the premier's address that deep as is his patriotism from an imperial or Canadian standpoint his hopes are wrapped up in the progress of his own province, in its material prosperity, its growth of intelligence and home patriotism. His words were vigorously applauded. After the singing of the National anthem and three cheers for the Daughters of the Empire, the company adjourned to the school grounds.

Here Supervisor C. K. Flint had his boy-soldiers drawn up in squads and they were reviewed by Lt. Col. Belcher, C.M.G., and Capt. Mackie, D.S.O., of Calgary. The boys had not yet their uniforms, which is an important part of a review of this kind, but their work was very effective and followed with live interest for three-quarters of an hour. The companies have made wonderful progress for the time they have been organized as they have only been at work a few weeks altogether.

After the ceremonies the ladies of Beaver House chapter were entertained at tea by the teachers of the schools.

One Prize Essay.

The prize essay by Helma Williams is as follows:

"On the left bank of the noble St. Lawrence river stands the picturesque city of Quebec. As seen from the river, the city presents to view two plains with high, steep cliffs leading from one to the other. The lower plain, in which is the docks, stations and storehouses, is called Lower Quebec. On the plain above is the main part of the city, which is called Upper Quebec. About three miles west of this ancient city, for it is the most ancient and historical city in Canada, lie the broad open Plains of Abraham. It was on these plains that the battle which decided that the Anglo-Saxon race should be masters of the new world, was fought.

"Quebec is the Gibralter of America, and to take it would mean to take Canada; so the British, who were trying to take Canada from the French, decided to try to take Quebec.

"General Wolfe sailed from Louisburg to Quebec early in 1759 with an army of less than nine thousand men. Prominent among his officers were Townshend, Monckton and Murray, while his fleet was commanded by Saunders and Holmes. When Wolfe landed on the Island of Orleans he saw Quebec for the first time and it looked to be no easy task to take it, for Montcalm, who was the leader of the French, had fortified the banks on both the east and west, and between the St. Charles River and the falls of Montmorency more than thirteen thousand men were stationed; while Quebec itself was surrounded by guns. It seemed to be an almost impossible task to take this stronghold with so small an army as Wolfe had.

The Capture of Quebec.

"Wolfe all through the campaign had had to fight against ill-health and sickness. But although he was very much weakened by disease, he did not shrink from the effort.

"He took up his position on Point Levis, opposite Quebec, and Monckton fixed his batteries there. Several attempts were made to dislodge the British fleet by sending fire-ships down among it, but these were taken in town by the sailors and did little damage.

"Although the batteries from Point Levis played so heavily on Quebec that the greater part of the city was already in ruin, Montcalm still held his position firmly and defied all attempts of the British to land. A desperate attack was made near Montmorency, but Wolfe was driven back with a heavy loss and the chagrin and grief brought on a fever.

The winter was coming, which would bring relief to the garrison, and it looked as though Quebec would not be taken that winter. But just at this time Townshend, one of Wolfe's officers, proposed that they should climb the steep bank at a point about three miles above Quebec. This plan was adopted and preparations made to carry it into effect.

"Wolfe managed to get the main part of his army above Quebec under cover of a pretended attack on the opposite short. Knowing that a small body of French soldiers were down from Montreal with provisions Wolfe took advantage of a dark night and his fleet, escorted by barges carrying about sixteen hundred men, dropped silently down the river. The French sentinels were completely deceived by being given the correct watchword, which a French deserter had given Wolfe.

A Gallant Struggle.

"Early in the morning of Sept. 13, 1759, the British landed at what is now known as Wolfe's cove. The daring Highlanders were soon at the top of the cliff where they quickly overpowered the guard; and by daybreak Wolfe's army stood ready for battle on the Plains of Abraham.

"Montcalm had been expecting an attack from below the city, but as soon as he heard that Wolfe had landed, he broke up his camp and hurried to meet Wolfe without waiting for reinforcements.

"The French marched towards the British firing steadily, but not a movement was visible in the British ranks except when they closed up the gaps made by their fallen companions. When the French were about forty yards away Wolfe gave the command, "Fire!" Instantly the long row of musketry was levelled, and a well-directed volley, followed by a fierce charge of bayonets, caused the French to give way and the battle of the Plains of Abraham was won.

"It was a dear victory for both French and British, for both lost their brave leaders. Wolfe was wounded twice, first in the wrist and afterwards in the chest, but he lived long enough to know that the victory was won, and his last words were: "God be praised, I die happy."

Surrender of City.

"Montcalm, who was fatally wounded, was carried into Quebec, and when told that he was dying he said that it was best, as he should not see the surrender of Quebec. He died before midnight, and was buried in a grave made by the bursting of a shell. This was a fitting close to the life of one who had fought so nobly and well for his country. Five days afterwards Quebec was surrendered. Canada was passed into the hands of the English by the Peace of Paris in 1763.

"When England won Canada, and for many years after, the population was largely French. For more than two years after the battle Canada was governed by military rule, that is, the commander-inchief of the army was head of the state. Governors Murray, Gage and Burton were stationed at Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal respectively. The French were treated very kindly and allowed to go on much as before; indeed although British rule the French have been considered in everything.

"First the Quebec Act was passed to please the French. This act gave the right of free worship and free exercise of their religion. It will be seen that the French appreciated this, by their refusal to join the American Colonies in rebellion. Afterwards the Constitutional Act was passed to please both the United Empire Loyalists who came over from the United States and the French Canadians.

Loyalty of French.

"We see again their appreciation of British institutions when they fought for responsible government in the rebellion of 1837. Then the act of union was passed to please the French and English. Lastly we find the British North American Act passed and we have sufficient proof of how the French Canadians viewed it when we see that the leader of our government to-day is an eminent French-Canadian.

"Some of our best statesmen and citizens in Canada are French or French Canadians; and England won more than territory when she won Canada, and afterwards the allegiance of the French Canadians, for they are as loyal if not more so than the Britishers themselves. Sir Etienne Tache has ventured to make the prophecy that the last gun fired in defence of British institutions in Canada would be fired by a French Canadian.

"The Government of Canada is now making plans for purchasing the Plains on which the battle which brought so much to Britain was fought, and making it the Canadian National Park; and a more suitable site could not be found for the purpose. It will awaken memories which will stir up feelings of loyalty in Canadian people if need be. Canadians, both French and English, may well be proud of the gallant soldiers who fought so well for Canada.

GOVERNMENT HAS NOT CAPITULATED

Boss Roblin's Rumor Made of Whole Cloth.—Suggested Solution For Diection Bill Impasse.

Ottawa, May 21—The conference of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. A. B. Aylesworth with some of the Western and Ontario Liberals and the Conservative caucus with the election bill issue as the topic of discussion in each case, were about the only two outward indications today that there was an "crisis" on Parliament hill. As stated yesterday, there has been a lull in the battle, but articles of peace are not yet signed and at present both camps seem to be simply resting on their arms. Premier Roblin, when he left Ottawa Tuesday night, took care to spread the whisper that the prime minister had sent for him to announce the governments capitulation and the word of the "boss" was apparently accepted at par by some of his Ottawa followers. Needless to say Sir Wilfrid is not striking the government's course from any chart laid down by Messrs. Roblin and Rogers. That is left for the opposition. As a matter of fact Premier Roblin's interview with the prime minister was in connection with the proposed extension of the Manitoba boundaries and the Manitoba leader carried away with him no such promise of capitulation as he would have his admiring friends believe.

No Offer of Compromise.

No offer of any compromise has been made to the opposition beyond what has been already announced by the premier and the repeated assurance that what the government desires is simply an honest and square deal for all the electors of Manitoba. That Sir Wilfrid's assurances, combined with the weight of argument already adduced in the House, as having some effect on the opposition is evident by the less militant tone now being adopted by them and Mr. Borden's statement to his followers in caucus today that he was assured of the premier's good faith in the matter.

The situation is thus cleared to the extent that negotiations between the two leaders during the next few days may result in the reporting of a satisfactory way out of the present impasse.

A Suggested Solution.

A suggestion, made today by one of the western members to your correspondent, offers one solution that might prove acceptable to both parties. He suggested that if the Roblin government would amend the regulations that govern registration and revision in connection with the new voters' lists now being prepared in Manitoba so as to provide adequate and equal facilities for the registration of all electors, irrespective of party, and ample time for the revision of these lists as prepared under the supervision of officials appointed by the provincial orders in council, then there would not be the same necessity for demanding a second judicial revision of the lists prior to the federal elections. The trouble in the past has been that registration booths in Manitoba have been allocated to the disadvantage of Liberals, the provincial government having regard for the political complexion of the individual districts in making the facilities for registration easy or difficult, as the case may be.

Moreover, with only five hours allowed for registration and but few sittings of the revision courts in each constituency, it has been found practically impossible to have many appeals properly dealt with. If the Roblin government, in its alleged zeal for fair play, will consent to remedy these grievances in connection with the preparation of the lists next month and in future fair and honest lists are assured, then the whole aim of the Federal government will have been accomplished insofar as the present bill affects Manitoba.

Now up to Roblin.

Roblin, therefore, has an opportunity to now show his good faith and public spirit. The election bill will probably come up for debate again on Tuesday next and the opposition are preparing speeches on the alleged iniquity of the numbered and marked ballot.

The provisions of the bill in this respect have been grosely misrepresented in the opposition press. Numbered ballots only apply to the case of any elector whose name has been on the list, but has been inadvertently left off in printing or in some other accidental manner. If he applies for a ballot under these conditions the deputy returning officer is empowered to give him a special numbered ballot which is set aside and counted if it is afterwards shown that he had a perfect right to vote. In any case only very few electors would come under the scope of such a provision and its fairness cannot be challenged.

In respect to the non-voiding of ballots bearing any mark by the deputy returning officer the objections of the opposition are equally absurd. The marking of the ballots is not legalized as has been asserted, and severe penalties for marking by returning officers or deputies remain unchanged. On the other hand the provision does away with the possibility of deputy returning officers spoiling ballots by putting a distinguishing mark on it deliberately or otherwise. On the face of it the provision manifestly provides a safeguard for the Conservative voter against any possibility of his vote being spoiled by the deputy returning officer appointed by the party in power, while at the same time the secrecy of the ballot is not rendered any less secret than under the present law. If the opposition intends to block the bill on that score the government may not insist on the retaining of the two clauses containing it.

Monster French Petition.

Armand Lavergne created a diversion today by presenting a mammoth petition signed by 46,865 French-Canadians requesting that the French language be placed on a par with the English as regards public utilities, such as in time tables, etc. It required four pages to remove the petition.

Premier Laurier moved that the disappearance of the Stanstead election papers be investigated by the committee on privileges and elections.

Hon. Mr. Graham read a letter from the resident engineer on La Tuque section, denying the report that the national transcontinental tracks there are under water. Not one foot is under water except a temporary siding, and not a dollar's worth of damage has been done the road bed.

On motion to go into supply, Col. Worthington said he had no desire to embarrass the government or injure Canadian industry, but evidence went to show that an unsafe and unserviceable weapon was being served to the militia. Col. Worthington then read a number of unfavorable reports by experts on the Ross rifle. Much had been made of the cry, "Made in Canada," but as a matter of fact seventeen of the twenty-six component parts of the rifle were made in the States, and some were actually being imported at the time the minister was making a denial of this fact. There had been very unbusinesslike dealings with the company, who got a valuable free site and advance payment. It was stated the factory was located at Quebec under the guns of the fleet, but what fleet was not specified. Finally, Col. Worthington moved, "That the dealings of the department of militia and defence in connection with the adoption and manufacture of the Ross rifle as an arm of defence the government displayed deplorable inefficiency and the negotiations have been characterized by gross extravagance and improvidence imparing public confidence in the efficiency of the weapon and the management of the department.

Sir Frederick's Reply.

Sir Frederick Borden, in reply, accused Col. Worthington of bringing the arming of the militia to low level of party warfare, but he doubted his ability to persuade the militia of his patriotism in attacking the rifle with which they were armed. After dubbing Col. Worthington "a monomaniac," the minister turned to the charges that the Ross rifles are defective and dangerous and declared that of the 42,000 now delivered every rifle was serviceable and fit for use in Canada if necessary.

"There are defects, I admit," said Sir Frederick, "many of them could be prevented by more careful inspection, but hardly any human inspection could discover all the weaknesses. I am not claiming that the rifle is perfect. There is no perfect rifle in the world."

Dealing with the charge that many parts of the Ross rifle are imported from the United States, Sir Frederick said the importations of arts is limited. The time would come, he said, when all parts of the rifle would be made in Canada. The minister said a great many manufacturing institutions in Canada would have to close their doors if they could not import not only raw materials but finished articles. He would have been content to have had the Lee-Enfield rifles made in Canada, but the manufacturers would not come to Canada. The debate was adjourned.

INDIAN ASKS DIVORCE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Anti-Asiatic League Want to Set Up Candidates Who Will Hold Out For Total Exclusion of Orientals.

Vancouver, May 22.—For the first time in years a Klootchman is asking the Supreme Court today to annul her marriage with a native copper-colored son of British Columbia. When an Indian's marriage certificate is a blanket or furs the courts are not consulted when Mr. and Mrs. Indian desire a dissolution of the simple union, but Emma George did not wed Paul that way. Medical missionary Rev. Dr. Large, at Kimsquit nine years ago, united them in the Christian way. But the Bellabella tribe, to which Emma belongs, like not the Kimsquits and the friction has been brought to the court.

A parliamentary committee of the Asiatic Exclusion League will strongly recommend that candidates representing its interests be placed in the field in Vancouver at the next federal election. The platform will declare unquivocally for the total exclusion of all classes of Orientals as the only solution of the labor problem in British Columbia and the one method whereby the ascendency of the white race can be maintained.

Toronto's Librarian Dead.

Toronto, May 22.—James Bain, junr., librarian since 1883, died this afternoon after a long illness. His father was buried a year ago, aged 92. Mr. Bain was born in London and emigrated in 1842, coming to Toronto with his parents as a boy. He was in the bookselling business from 1868 to 1883. His library collection on Canadian history and topography is unexcelled and is equalled only by the Smithsonian Institute.

Tried to Send Witness Away.

Victoria, May 23—The prosecution has finished in the Caresche-Carter case. The detective who arrested Carter said the doctor told him he had advised Miss McIntosh she would have a miscarriage, and he also damned the girls who were always, he said, running to him. The men who worked round the poodle-dog hotel where the operation is alleged to have taken place, testified that friends of the doctor's and Lawyer Higgins tried to induce him to go to Seattle until the case was over.

CONSERVATIVES STILL FIND FAULT

Advertised Speaker Did Not Appear At Last Night's Public Meeting But Others Filled In.

Although the public meeting of the Conservatives of Edmonton last night was extensively advertised to start at half-past eight sharp, at that hour the hall was practically empty. As the night wore on, however, passers by straggled in, and by 9 o'clock, when the meeting had been called to order the club room was well filled. But as at the last gathering two weeks ago, the advertised speaker did not put in an appearance and his place had to be taken by substitutes chosen at the last moment. As a result those present did not hear anything very new from the speakers put forward to fill up the time. The old policy of abuse, so strongly denounced by several of the more progressive members of the club two weeks ago, was again a characteristic feature, despite the strong words that Messrs. Calderon and Hyndman has used in condemning such "childish" tactics when they last spoke before the club.

The chair was occupied by A. Williamson Taylor, who apologized for the absence of the speaker of the evening, H. A. MacKie. The latter had been hurriedly called to Fort Saskatchewan, and could not get back in time. "The Liberals are in a hole at Ottawa," he said, "and will soon be swept out of power."

An "Independent" Speaks.

Capt. T. Berville Thomas, the erstwhile Independent candidate of Camrose, who was turned down to make way for E. W. Day, was then called up. He disclaimed being a public speaker or a politician, but showed himself to be considerable of both before he concluded. For the greater part of his address he dealt with the question of immigration as he saw it during a recent visit to the Old Country. It was a very delicate question, he said, and a daring task to impugn the administration of Hon. Mr. Oliver in his own constituency. When he saw the overcrowded farms and the idle men in the cities of England the question had come to him, Are the Canadian officials doing all they can to bring people out to the Canadian West. He had found Hon. Frank Oliver "a man among men," but he thought the Canadian immigration office in London was dead compared with the work of the Salvation Army whose building was thronged with inquiries about Canada.

He then explained his change of attitude, and his shift from an Independent to a full-fledged Conservative. When Mr. Day was nominated he became impressed with the "rotten, sinking condition" of affairs at Ottawa, and now he was in the true fold. He had felt sorry for Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he visited Ottawa, and when he reached England and conversed with people there over Canadian politics he was somewhat ashamed to be a Canadian.

Capt. Thomas then gave some exhibitions of tact in dealing with his audience. In the course of a glowing eulogy of Canada, he offended a Frenchman present, and incidentally a strong Conservative, who audibly took umbrage at his remarks, but almost before the words had fallen from his lips, the Captain was on another tack and launched forth in an eloquent panegyric of what the French race had done for this country. Then he continued:

Party Dead in Alberta.

"I am independent enough to attack the Conservatives at times, and I am going after them this week in my paper. I am going to tell them the party is absolutely dead in Alberta—but I wrote that before I visited Edmonton. The party in this city are much alive and are doing a grand work, but everywhere else it is asleep".

At that moment W. L. Walsh, one of Calgary's leading supporters of R. L. Borden, entered the room and in a moment the ever-ready captain changed his tune.

"The McCarthy Club in Calgary is doing a grand work, and the people there are being stirred up by the efforts of Mr. Walsh and other prominent members of the Conservative party in that city."

Thus he continued for some time longer, ending with a peroration on the need of men in the Canadian West, the country that he loved and in which his hopes were centred since 1885, when he first marched to the banks of the Saskatchewan and was fired upon by mistake while approaching Fort Edmonton. The address in parts showed a strong grasp of the vital questions of the West, but indicated that Capt. Thomas is by no means strong in the Conservative faith.

A Man From Calgary.

After Mr. Dennis, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., had been called upon to testify that the Conservative party in Quebec was stronger than ever before in its history, W. L. Walsh, late president of the Conservative Association for Alberta, was asked for a speech.

Mr. Walsh expressed his pleasure at being present to imbibe the prevailing spirit of optimism and enthusiasm in the great city of Edmonton. It was difficult to get audiences in Calgary to Conservative meetings and for that reason he was pleased to see a good number present in Edmonton. He thought from what he heard of the Edmonton organization "it would not be beyond the realm of possibility to say that Mr. Hyndman would come in after next election at the head of the poll." He had been talking so long of thieves, of timber and coal and water and fish and land thieves, that he was about tired of the topic. So he would tell something of the provincial prospects.

Mr. Walsh stated that he had become discredited as a prophet, and it shortly appeared with good reason, for he said it was he who had charge of organization work in last provincial election and had predicted the triumphant return of the Conservatives under R. B. Bennett, of Calgary. The solitary two of the local house stand as a striking commentary on his prophetic vision.

But he would assume the role of seer again, and tell of the prospects for the party in Alberta. He outlined them as follows:

In the Calgary and Macleod districts no men living can beat M. S. McCarthy and John Herron; in Medicine Hat there was not a man in the constituency who could beat Mr. Magrath; in Red Deer Mr. Root's election was certain; in Strathcona the chances were all in favor of E. W. Day; in Edmonton the audience could speak for the district, and in Victoria Mr. Morrison was full of confidence. The proud boast of Senator Roy of an "All-Red Alberta" was a vain one, and a great fallacy, as would be shown when the next general election was held.

Mr. Joseph Adair was then called upon by the chairman for a few remarks. He said he was absolutely independent, and agreed with much of what Capt. Thomas had said regarding the settling of the West. A great problem, however, was involved in discovering an immigration policy which would conserve the interests of the present population of the West, and do justice to the incomer. The small development of industries left a great many of the newcomers to shift for themselves. He then raised a few queries as to where the Conservative party stood on some of the great issues of the day. "Was the criticism of the present government which is heard so much these days, due to the critics having a correct, a true ethical viewpoint?" If it was not it meant nothing, if it was it meant much. The speaker then dealt with certain methods of handling the public domain, whereby the settler on the homestead could find employment the six months in each year that he was not performing his duties on his land.

After brief remarks from Captain Carstars, a visitor from the city of Strathcona, who informed the previous speaker that "the Conservative party was always right," Mr. Woods of Athabasca Landing, and J. D. Hyndman, the meeting adjourned.

BRITISH CONSERVATIVES GAIN.

Have Carried All Seats Held by Them and Wrested Six From Government.

London, May 18.—The importance of the bye-elections might easily be exaggerated, but the figures of thirty-five contested bye-elections since the general election of 1906 show remarkable results. The opposition has wrested six seats from the government and retained all their old seats, with largely increased majorities in every case, while the government not only did not gain a seat, but where it retained seats it has done so with a decreased majority in every case. Taking the aggregate individual votes cast in these elections, there is seen an opposition increase of 20,044 and a government decrease of 32,456.

It seems evident that at any rate a temporary reaction has set in against the socialist laborite groups. The falling away of the labor vote is the most conspicuous feature of the Dundee election.

It is noted, too, that an appeal issued several weeks ago for funds for the expenses of labor candidates in Dewsbury and Montrose, from which hitherto only $965 had been subscribed, netted $250 from one contributor. It is evident, too, that many of these labor votes, which, in the absence of a labor candidate, used to go to a Liberal candidate, now have returned to their older allegiance to the Conservatives.

Many believe that the manufacture of John Burns into a cabinet member of Conservative views, at a salary of $25,000 has done more harm to the Social Democratic and Liberal labor parties than the shrewdest dissection of their propaganda.

STRIKERS IN BRANTFORD.

Sixty Moulders Arrested For Doing Picket Duty at Stove Works.

Brantford, May 22.—At the police court sixty striking moulders appeared on summonses for doing picket duty at Buck Stove works, where a strike is in progress. The summonses covered 140 occasions where picket duty is alleged to have been performed. All were committed for trial, as the elected were tried by jury at the June sessions. In the meantime they are released on their recognizance at a hundred dollars each.

To-night nine more were arrested for picketing in spite of the magistrate's warning that no bail would be allowed the strikers claim themehn allowed. The strikers claim they are within their rights, and will fill the jail rather than surrender.

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Canadian Perfect 550 ft.	$11.40
Canadian Medal 600 ft.	13.00
Barb Wire 2 or 4 pt.	4.25
Wire Nails - - - -	4.00

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

THE WORK WOULD COST $118,890.00

Report of Engineer on Outlay Necessary for Protection of River Bank in East End

Some time ago Mayor McDougall took up the question of the embankment along the river from McDougall avenue east for the protection of the property along the river front. He wrote to Hon. Mr. Oliver, asking for the report of the engineer, who looked into the proposed embankment some time ago.

The report has just come to hand from Z. Mallhiot, who said that in his examination he made a careful survey of the proposed protection, and also made borings and soundings to show the depth of the proposed work and the depth of the water.

The engineer says that the formation of the protection would be of piling, sheet piling well braced, filled in with loose rock, so that in case of undermining and scouring occurring loose stone would drop into the vacuum. It is also intended that the proposed work be placed in the water at the base or foot of the hill so as to prevent any oozing of the side hill subsoil.

The proposed protection would be 3,335 feet long, but might be curtailed and reduce the estimate of the cost, while insuring relief to the greatest number.

The approximate cost per foot would be $30, making a total of $99,990. The grading would need a fill of some 63,000 cubic feet, at 30 cents a foot, making a cost of $18,900, or a total cost of $118,890.

The Mayor says in view of the cost that he would not recommend that the work be done unless the city can obtain possession of all the property between the river and the top of the bank. Unless it was owned by the city it would not be advisable to spend the money which would then be for the benefits of private owners.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

Bill to Amend the Grain Act Is Under Discussion.

Ottawa, May 22.—In the Senate yesterday Sir Richard Cartwright's bill was given its second reading and referred to the committee of whole where it will be discussed at a later date. Senator Bostock moved that Shaship and Tompson river boom company bill which had been reported against by the senate railroad committee be referred back to that committee for further consideration. He was of the opinion that the committee did not have full information on which they made their report. Senator Ellis thought that matter had been thoroughly considered in committee. Sir Mackenzie Bowell thought it would be of no use to send the bill back to committee unless the promoters were prepared to prove by something new that it did not infringe upon the provincial rights. The bill in his opinion clearly infringed upon the provincial rights of British Columbia. The motion to refer it back was carried 29 to 15.

Sir Richard Cartwright's bill to amend the Manitoba grain act was under discussion, Sir Richard stating that its object was to extend the supervision on grain to ocean ports. It now ends at Fort William. Owing to the complaints of shortage, salaried officials were to be appointed to give special attention to weights. Senator Perley in approving of the bill said he would suggest that the farmer should have his grain ready when the car was ordered and railway should be compelled to furnish cars in good condition within sixty days.